

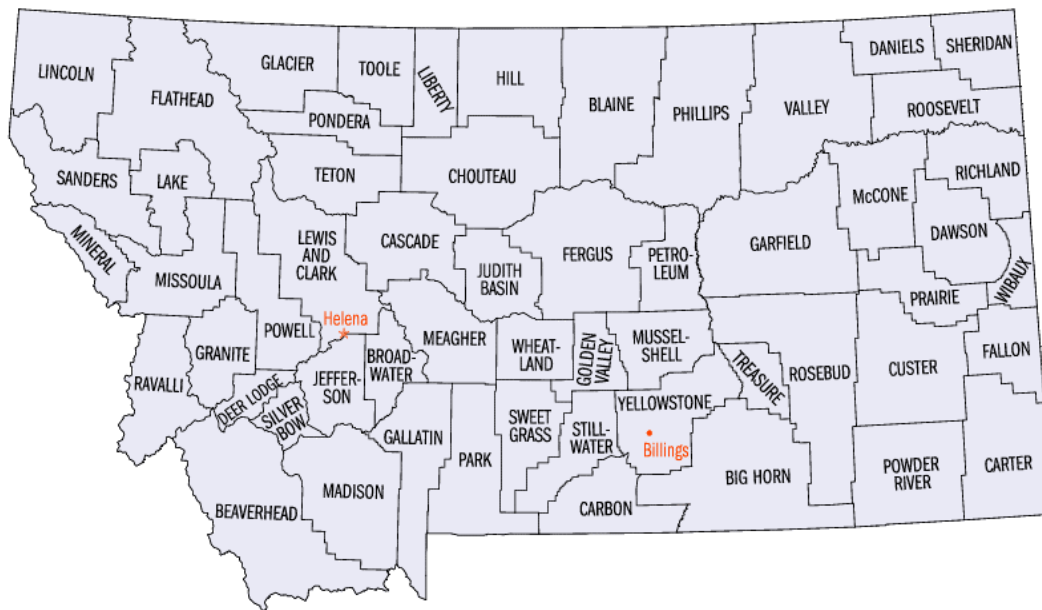
# Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### State of Montana

#### Profile of Drug Indicators

June 2003



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## **Montana**

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics<sup>1</sup>**

- Population: 909,453 (July 2002 estimate); 902,195 (2000 Census)
- Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 89.5% white; 0.3% black/African American; 6.0% American Indian/Alaska Native; 0.5% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander; 0.1% some other race; 1.5% two or more races; 2.% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)

### **Politics**

- Governor: Judy Martz<sup>2</sup>
- Lt. Governor: Karl Ohs<sup>3</sup>
- Attorney General: Mike McGrath<sup>4</sup>
- U.S. Senate Members: Conrad Burns (R), Max Baucus (D)<sup>5</sup>
- U.S. House Member: Dennis Rehberg (R)<sup>6</sup>
- Capital: Helena<sup>7</sup>

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)<sup>8</sup>  
The Rocky Mountain HIDTA is responsible for Cascade, Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, and Yellowstone counties in Montana as well as counties in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

### **Federal Funding**

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Montana:<sup>9</sup>
  - FY 2002:
    - \$94,683 to the Healthy Youth Coalition, Great Falls
    - \$66,000 to the Phillips County Coalition for Healthy Choices, Malta
    - \$100,000 to Kids First of Ravalli County, Hamilton
    - \$100,000 to the Billings/Yellowstone County Drug Prevention Planning Coalition (DPPC), Billings
  - FY 2001:
    - \$58,540 to the City of Glasgow, Glasgow
    - \$80,554 to Flathead Valley Chemical Dependency Clinic, Kalispell
  - FY 2000: no grantees
  - FY 1999: \$100,000 to the Boys and Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne Nation, Lame Deer
  - FY 1998:
    - \$99,900 to Havre Encourages Long-Range Prevention (HELP) Committee, Inc., Havre
    - \$93,990 Missoula County Office of Planning and Grants, Missoula
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed<sup>10</sup>

- There are two Weed and Seed sites in Montana: Great Falls and Northern Cheyenne.
- FY 2001/2002 SAMHSA Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotments Summary for Montana:<sup>11</sup>
    - Formula Funding: \$8,404,176
      - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant: \$6,468,750
      - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant: \$1,250,526
      - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness: \$300,000
      - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant: \$384,900
    - Discretionary Funding: \$1,732,509
      - Mental Health: \$1,547,456
      - Substance Prevention: \$0
      - Substance Abuse Treatment: \$185,053
    - Total Mental Health Funds: \$3,482,882
    - Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$6,653,803
    - Total Funds for Montana: \$10,136,685
  - FY 2003 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to Montana: \$2,590,884<sup>12</sup>
  - FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grant recipients in Montana:<sup>13</sup>
    - \$30,000 to Crow Tribal Courts for drug court planning
    - \$333,818 to Crow Tribal Courts North Carolina Administrative for drug court implementation
  - FY 1996-2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant amount allocated to Montana:
    - FY 1996: \$133,964<sup>14</sup>
    - FY 1997: \$155,415<sup>15</sup>
    - FY 1998: \$333,294<sup>16</sup>
    - FY 1999: \$336,970<sup>17</sup>
    - FY 2000: \$336,290<sup>18</sup>
    - FY 2001: \$342,743<sup>19</sup>
    - FY 2002: \$386,608<sup>20</sup>
    - FY 2003: \$364,409<sup>21</sup>
  - There were no Montana recipients of the FY 2002 Community Oriented Policing Services Methamphetamine Grant.<sup>22</sup>
  - There were no Montana recipients of the FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant.<sup>23</sup>

### **Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

- Methamphetamine cases represented 52% of all Montana DEA arrests during 2002.<sup>24</sup>
- There were 5,542 drug offenses in Montana during 2001, compared to 5,425 in 2000.<sup>25</sup>
- During 1998, there were 222 arrests for drug abuse violations in Montana.<sup>26</sup> The number of arrests for drug abuse violations slightly increased during 1999 to 229.<sup>27</sup> This number further increased to 398 during 2000.<sup>28</sup> During 2001, there were 442 arrests for drug abuse violations in Montana.<sup>29</sup>

#### Number of Arrests, Selected Offenses, Montana, 1998-2001

Offense Type	1998	1999	2000	2001
Murder and non-neglect manslaughter	7	17	7	7
Forcible rape	13	36	14	21
Robbery	11	74	25	41
Aggravated assault	197	478	645	638
Burglary	195	269	176	270
Larceny/theft	1,104	3,365	1,374	2,615
Motor vehicle theft	109	221	117	190
Arson	15	25	12	22
Drug abuse violations	222	229	398	442
Driving under the influence	895	1,053	1,576	2,614
Liquor laws	1,772	1,491	1,589	1,993

- During 2001, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reported making 88 arrests for drug violations in Montana.<sup>30</sup>

#### Number of DEA Drug Arrests, Montana, 1997-2001

Year	Arrests
1997	78
1998	60
1999	82
2000	53
2001	88

#### Drugs

- Cocaine<sup>31</sup>  
Cocaine is primarily available in the Billings and Great Falls areas of Montana. Both powder cocaine and crack cocaine use is considered to be a significant problem on Native American reservations. Crack cocaine is available in ounce quantities, though it is confined primarily to larger cities in Montana. In a 2002 survey, an estimated 12% of the Montana adult population reported lifetime cocaine use.
- Heroin<sup>32</sup>  
Heroin abuse is not a major law enforcement problem in the State and availability is limited. Black tar heroin use appears to be increasing in western parts of the State.
- Methamphetamine<sup>33</sup>  
Methamphetamine is increasingly available throughout Montana and is considered the most significant drug problem to local law enforcement. In a recent survey, 9% of the adult population reported lifetime methamphetamine use.
- Club Drugs<sup>34</sup>  
Ecstasy is becoming a significant law enforcement problem in larger cities such as Billings and Great Falls, as well as college communities in Bozeman and Missoula. Raves have become more common in the Billings area. GHB and Ketamine have not become a serious concern to the State. LSD is not widely available in the State, and

LSD use and availability are limited to the college communities in Bozeman and Missoula.

➤ Marijuana<sup>35</sup>

Marijuana is readily available throughout Montana and is the most commonly abused drug in the State. B.C. Bud is increasing in popularity and availability.

➤ Diverted Pharmaceuticals<sup>36</sup>

Quantities of OxyContin are being illegally distributed in various areas in the State. Dilaudid and other opiate pain killers are also in demand on the illicit market.

### Juveniles

- During 1998, there were 65 juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations in Montana.<sup>37</sup> The number of juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations slightly increased during 1999 to 69.<sup>38</sup> This number further increased to 144 during 2000.<sup>39</sup> During 2001, there were 126 juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations in Montana.<sup>40</sup>

Number of Juvenile Arrests, Selected Offenses, Montana, 1998-2001

Offense Type	1998	1999	2000	2001
Murder and non-neglect manslaughter	-	6	1	1
Forcible rape	-	12	2	4
Robbery	4	32	12	8
Aggravated assault	46	123	149	101
Burglary	101	136	77	129
Larceny/theft	515	1,654	658	1,194
Motor vehicle theft	59	112	68	95
Arson	8	17	11	13
Drug abuse violations	65	69	144	126
Driving under the influence	41	106	38	41
Liquor laws	743	781	612	672

- A survey of Montana high school students indicated that 46.7% of them had tried marijuana at least once in their lifetimes in 2001.<sup>41</sup>

Percent of High School Students Using Selected Drugs, Montana, 2001

Drug Type and Use	Female	Male	Total
Lifetime marijuana use	45.7%	47.5%	46.7%
Current marijuana use	25.5	28.7	27.1
Lifetime cocaine use	9.2	9.5	9.4
Current cocaine use	3.3	4.4	4.0
Lifetime inhalant use	14.7	15.1	15.0
Current inhalant use	3.4	5.0	4.2
Lifetime heroin use	3.3	4.6	4.0
Lifetime methamphetamine use	13.2	12.0	12.6
Lifetime illegal steroid use	4.1	5.9	5.3
Lifetime injected illegal drug use	2.1	3.1	2.7
Tried marijuana before age 13 years	10.3	13.9	12.3

## Enforcement

- As of October 2001, there were 2,620 law enforcement personnel in Montana (1,520 officers and 1,100 civilians).<sup>42</sup>
- Narcotics Bureau, Montana Department of Justice<sup>43</sup>  
The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) Narcotics Bureau is a statewide drug enforcement agency that initiates and conducts all types of dangerous drug investigations throughout the state. In addition, the bureau provides investigative assistance and resources to local, State and Federal drug enforcement agencies operating in Montana and neighboring states.

## Trafficking and Seizures

- During 2002, more than 500 cultivated marijuana plants were eradicated in Montana under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.<sup>44</sup>

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized, Montana, 2002

<u>Outdoor Operations</u>		<u>Indoor Operations</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Eradicated</u>	<u>Cultivated</u>	<u>Grows</u>	<u>Plants</u>	<u>Cultivated</u>
<u>Plots</u>	<u>Plants</u>	<u>Seized</u>	<u>Eradicated</u>	<u>Plants</u>
<u>Erased</u>	<u>Erased</u>			<u>Erased</u>
2	98	15	415	513

- The majority of cocaine available in Montana comes from Mexican polydrug trafficking groups with sources of supply located in the state of Washington and the Southwest Border States.<sup>45</sup>
- Heroin distribution is not a significant problem in Montana and the trafficking and sales of heroin are declining. Mexican groups transport heroin to the state from Los Angeles and Houston, usually trafficking in ounce and multi-ounce quantities.<sup>46</sup>
- The majority of methamphetamine in Montana is trafficked by Mexican national groups. Additionally, numerous small-scale local laboratory operators are appearing with more frequency. Most of these laboratories are operated by Caucasians.<sup>47</sup>
- Ecstasy is distributed in Montana by local independent dealers who transport small quantities of one thousand or more tablets from Denver to the State.<sup>48</sup>
- The majority of the marijuana consumed in Montana originates from Mexico, where polydrug organizations transport marijuana in vehicles from the southwest border States to Montana. Locally produced marijuana is grown indoors. B.C. Bud is often smuggled directly into Montana across the Canadian border.<sup>49</sup>

## Courts

- Drug Courts<sup>50</sup>  
As of May 2003, there were 13 drug courts operating or being planned in Montana. One drug court had been operating for over 2 years, 8 drug courts had been recently implemented, and 4 drug courts were being planned.
- During FY 2001, approximately 43.4% of the Federally sentenced defendants in Montana committed drug offenses. Approximately 53.3% of the Federal drug cases involved methamphetamine.<sup>51</sup>

#### Federally-Sentenced Drug Defendants, Montana, FY 2001

Drug Type	Number	Percent
Crack cocaine	0	0.0%
Powder cocaine	19	14.1%
Marijuana	42	31.1%
Heroin	0	0.0%
Methamphetamine	72	53.3%
Other	2	1.5%

#### Corrections

- As of June 2002, there were 3,515 prisoners under State and Federal correctional authority in Montana.<sup>52</sup>
- As of December 2001, there were 6,258 adults on probation and 710 adults on parole in Montana.<sup>53</sup>

#### Consequences of Use

- During 2001, there were 1,706 car crashes in which the driver was under the influence of alcohol and 123 car crashes in which the driver was under the influence of drugs.<sup>54</sup>

#### Treatment

- During 2001, there were 6,696 total treatment admissions in Montana.<sup>55</sup> This number decreased during 2002 to 6,656.<sup>56</sup>

#### Treatment Admissions, by Drug Type, Montana, 2001-2002

Drug Type	2001		2002	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Alcohol only	2,195	32.8%	2,098	31.5%
Alcohol w/ secondary drug	1,806	27.0	1,857	27.9
Cocaine (smoked)	45	0.7	40	0.6
Cocaine (other route)	124	1.9	79	1.2
Marijuana	1,253	18.7	1,292	19.4
Heroin	65	1.0	58	0.9
Other opiates	251	3.7	262	3.9
PCP	3	0.0	3	0.0
Hallucinogens	32	0.5	21	0.3
Amphetamines	872	13.0	891	13.4
Other stimulants	4	0.1	2	0.0
Tranquilizers	17	0.3	19	0.3
Sedatives	9	0.1	19	0.3
Inhalants	7	0.1	6	0.1
Other/unknown	13	0.1	9	0.1
Total	6,696	100.0	6,656	100.0

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